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von

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von

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(Signale, Jahrg. 1889, No. 9.)

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# Sonata

(Nº 9 in C moll)

für

ORGEL

componirt

von

GUSTAV MERKEL.

OP. 183.

Pr. 3 Mk. 50 Pf.

(Letztes Werk.)

Eigenthum des Verlegers für alle Länder.

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*Den Vorträgen gemäß geschützt.*

1435.

1886.

*Wm. Knechtel & Co. Leipzig*



# Neunte Sonate.

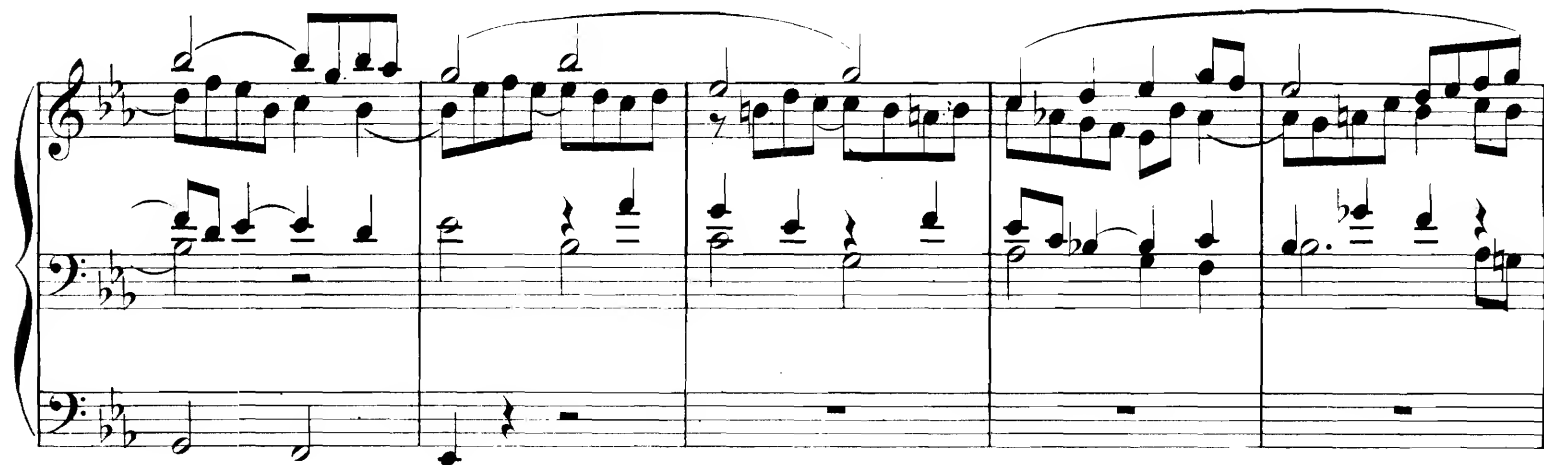
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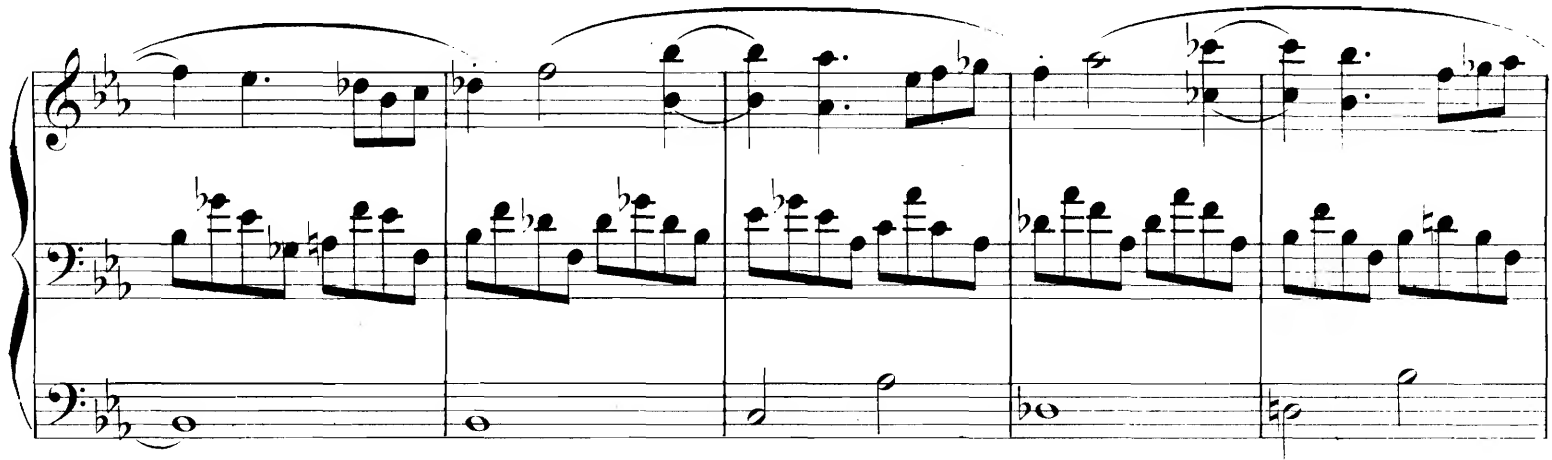
## I.

G. Merkel, Op. 183.  
(Letztes Werk.)

Allegro.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system begins with a forte (ff) dynamic. The score is written for piano with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and slurs. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked Allegro. The score is for the first movement of the Ninth Sonata by G. Merkel, Op. 183, which is his last work.

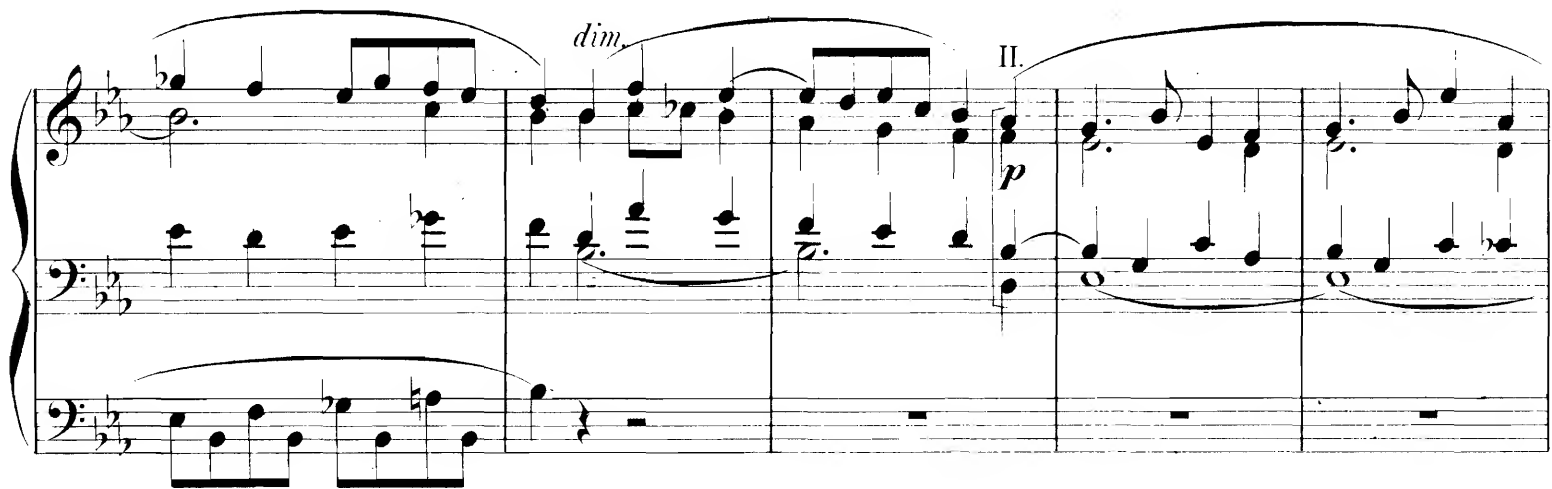




The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a final half note. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef and form a grand staff. The middle staff contains a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff contains a simpler line with half and whole notes.



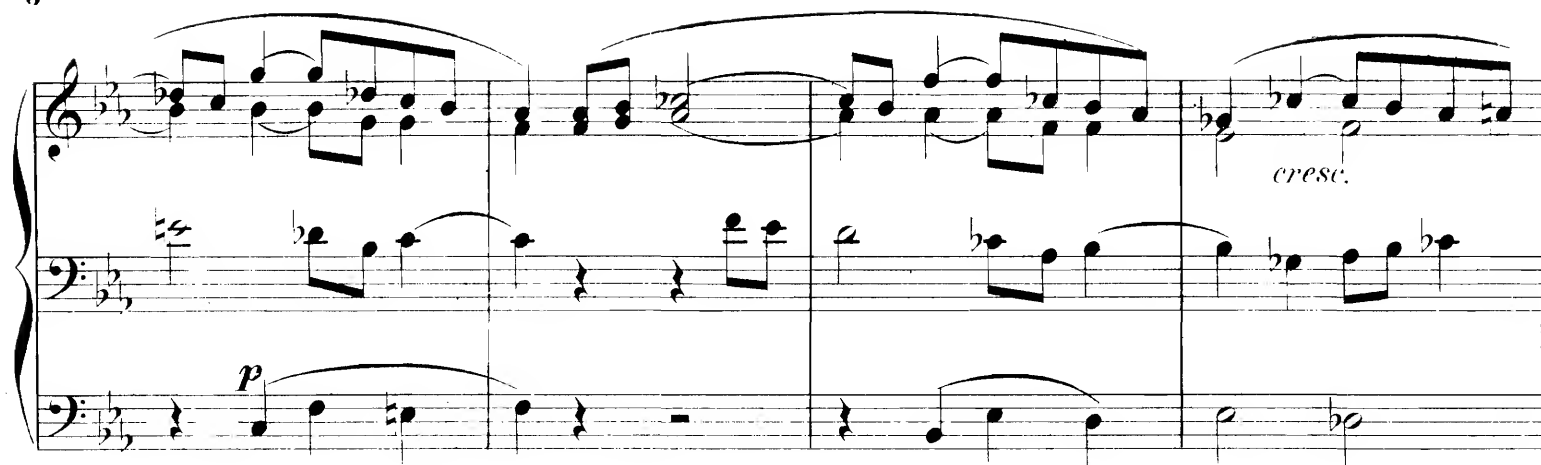
The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with various intervals and a final half note. The middle staff has a dense accompaniment of beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues with half and whole notes, including a long rest in the final measure.



The third system of musical notation includes dynamic markings. The top staff has a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking over the first two measures and a *p* (piano) marking at the start of the third measure. A section marker "II." appears above the third measure. The middle staff has a *p* marking at the start of the third measure. The bottom staff has a long rest in the third measure.



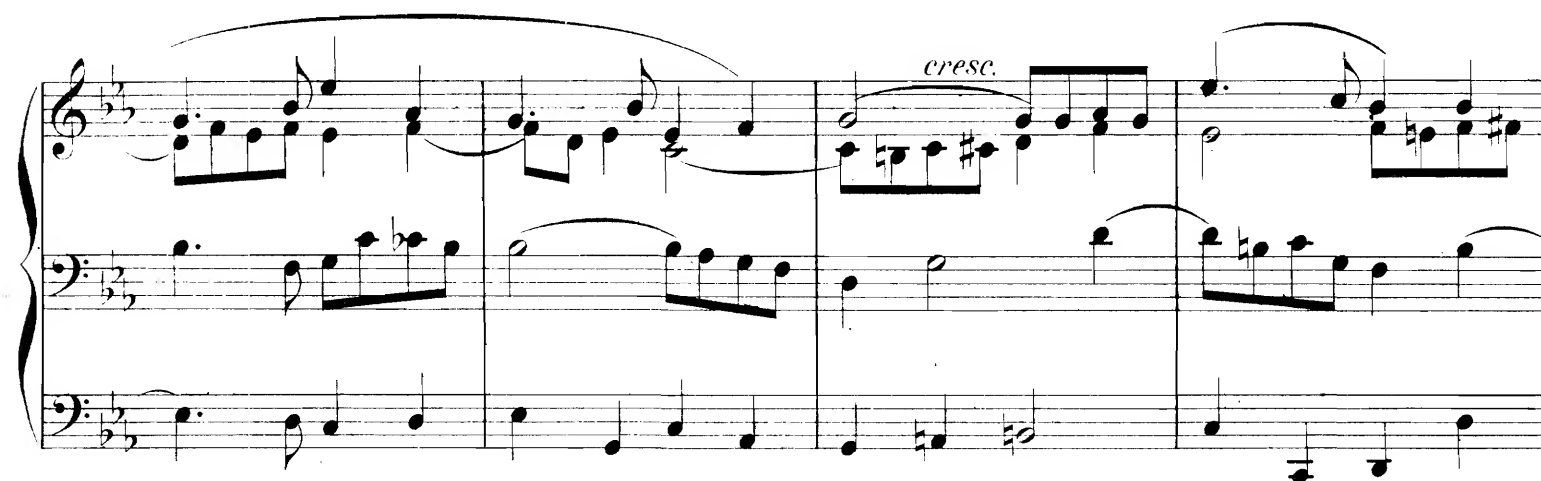
The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The top staff features a melodic line with various intervals and a final half note. The middle staff has a dense accompaniment of beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues with half and whole notes, including a long rest in the final measure.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented, and slurs. The bass staff has a lower melodic line with slurs. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the first measure of the bass staff. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is located in the third measure of the treble staff.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line. A first ending bracket labeled "I." spans the last two measures of the system. Above the final measure of the first ending is the instruction "8 u. 4 F.". A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is located in the third measure of the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs. A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is located in the second measure of the treble staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with slurs. Crescendo (*cresc.*) markings are present in the first and second measures of the treble staff. A forte (*f*) dynamic marking and the instruction "legato" are located in the third measure of the treble staff.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a long slur spanning across the system. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a similar melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler line with whole and half notes. The system is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a long slur spanning across the system. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a similar melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler line with whole and half notes. The system is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a long slur spanning across the system. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a similar melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler line with whole and half notes. The system is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The word *cresc.* is written in the middle of the second measure.

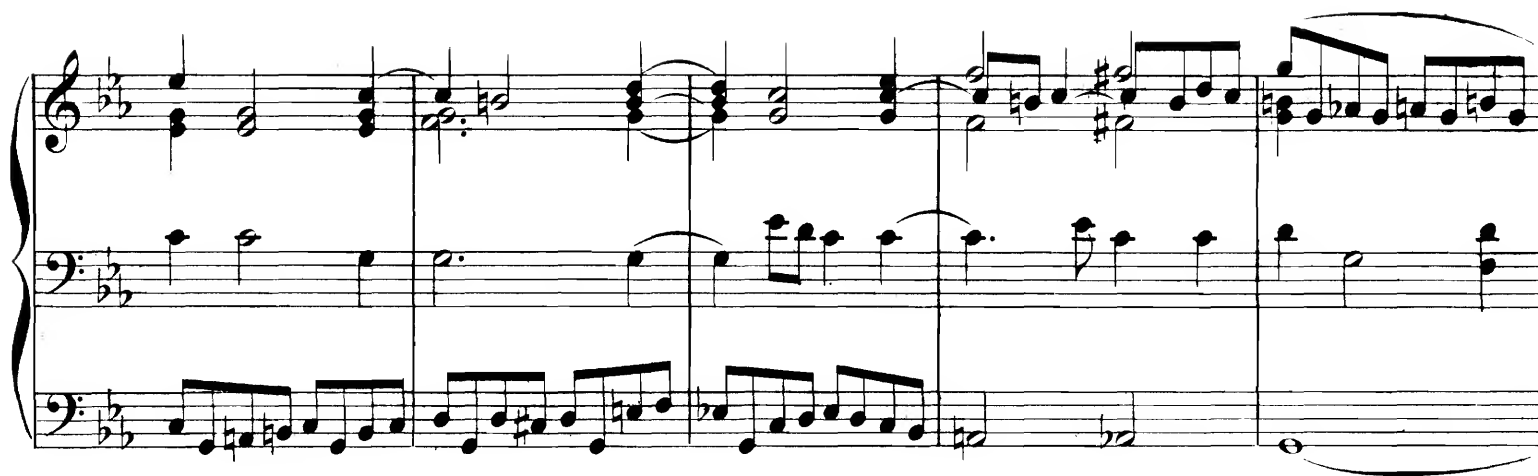
The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a long slur spanning across the system. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a similar melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler line with whole and half notes. The system is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The word *ff* is written in the first measure, and the word *rit.* is written in the second measure. A second ending bracket labeled "II." is placed over the first measure of the top staff.

*a tempo*  
I.

*dim.*

*cresc.*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of staves. The first system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats, and a tempo marking of 'a tempo'. It includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I.' and a dynamic marking of 'dim.'. The second system continues the melodic line in the treble and provides harmonic support in the bass. The third system, marked 'cresc.', features a more intricate texture with multiple voices in both hands. The fourth system concludes the passage with sustained chords in the bass and a final melodic flourish in the treble.

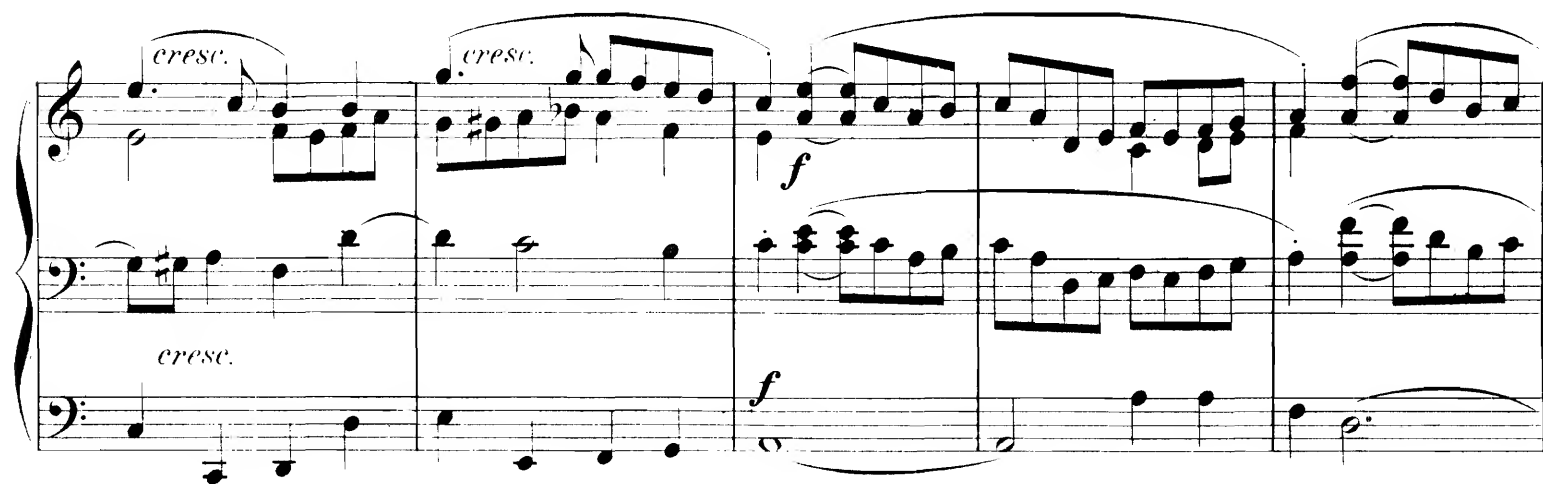




First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in 2/4 time and includes a *cresc.* marking. The right hand plays a series of chords and single notes, while the left hand provides a steady bass line.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The right hand features more complex chordal textures and melodic lines, while the left hand maintains a rhythmic foundation.



Third system of musical notation, marked with *cresc.* and *f* (forte). The right hand has a more active melodic line, and the left hand features a series of chords and a steady bass line.



Fourth system of musical notation, marked with *cresc.* and *ff* (fortissimo). The right hand features a series of chords and a melodic line, while the left hand provides a steady bass line.

Un poco più moto.

11



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in alto clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests. There are several slurs and ties across the staves, indicating phrasing and continuity.



The second system of musical notation continues the piece with three staves. It begins with the instruction *acceler.* above the first staff. The notation includes a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplet markings. The bottom staff has a few whole notes and half notes.



The third system of musical notation features three staves. The top staff has a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle and bottom staves provide harmonic support with various note values and rests.



The fourth system of musical notation is the final system on the page, consisting of three staves. It concludes with a double bar line. The notation includes a variety of note values and rests, with some slurs indicating phrasing.

## II.

Andante.

*p*

I.

*cresc.*

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). It contains six measures of music, primarily featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with the same key signature. The middle staff contains six measures, mostly quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff contains six measures, mostly quarter and eighth notes, with some rests.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats. It begins with a second ending bracket labeled "II." and ends with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats and starts with a *pp* (pianissimo) marking. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of three flats. The system contains six measures of music across the three staves.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats and begins with a first ending bracket labeled "I. a tempo". The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with a key signature of three flats. The system contains six measures of music across the three staves.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats and begins with a second ending bracket labeled "II.". The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with a key signature of three flats. The system contains six measures of music across the three staves, ending with a double bar line and a key signature change to three sharps (F-sharp, C-sharp, G-sharp).

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first staff has a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The second staff begins with a *pp* (pianissimo) dynamic marking. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests.

Second system of the musical score. It continues the piece with the same three-staff layout. The first staff has a first ending bracket labeled 'I.' and a second ending bracket labeled 'II.'. The second staff has a *pp* dynamic marking. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Third system of the musical score. It continues the piece with the same three-staff layout. The first staff has a first ending bracket labeled 'I.'. The second staff has a first ending bracket labeled 'I.'. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.

Fourth system of the musical score. It continues the piece with the same three-staff layout. The first staff has a second ending bracket labeled 'II.'. The second staff has a *riten.* (ritardando) marking. The music includes various rhythmic patterns and rests.





First system of musical notation. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo marking *a tempo* is present. The system consists of three staves: a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate bass staff. The music features a complex, flowing melody in the treble staff and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the bass staves.



Second system of musical notation. The key signature remains three flats. The system continues the musical piece with similar melodic and rhythmic patterns. A dynamic marking *p* (piano) is visible in the lower right of the system.



Third system of musical notation. The key signature is three flats. The system includes a first ending bracket labeled *I.* and a dynamic marking *pp* (pianissimo) at the beginning. The music shows a variety of textures and dynamics.

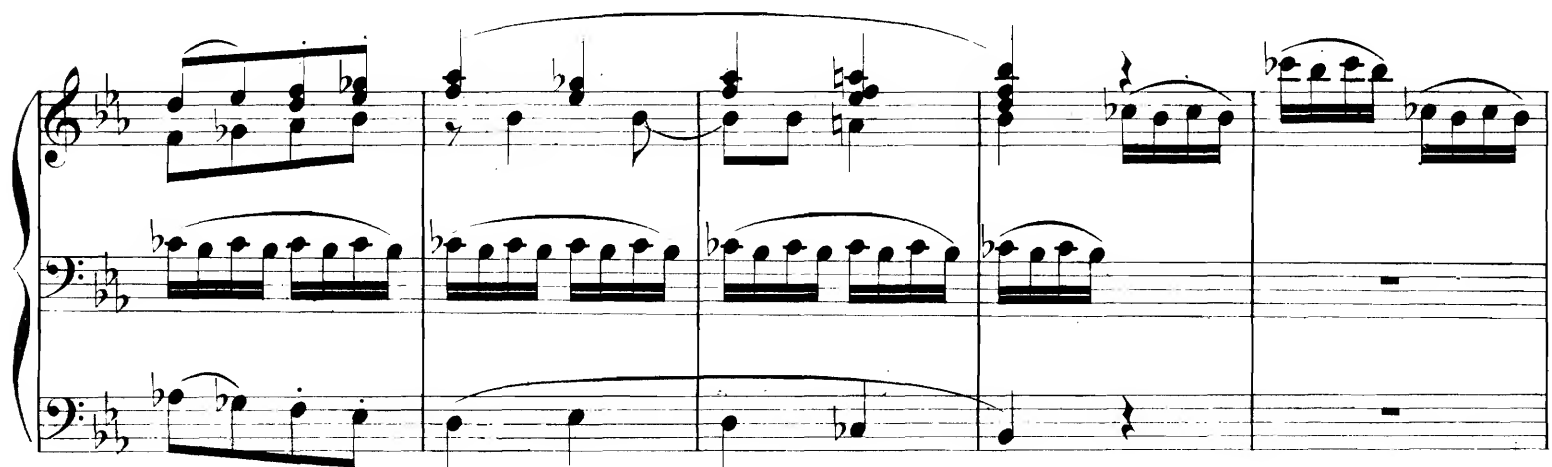


Fourth system of musical notation. The key signature is three flats. The system includes a second ending bracket labeled *II.* and a tempo marking *riten.* (ritardando). The music concludes with a final cadence.

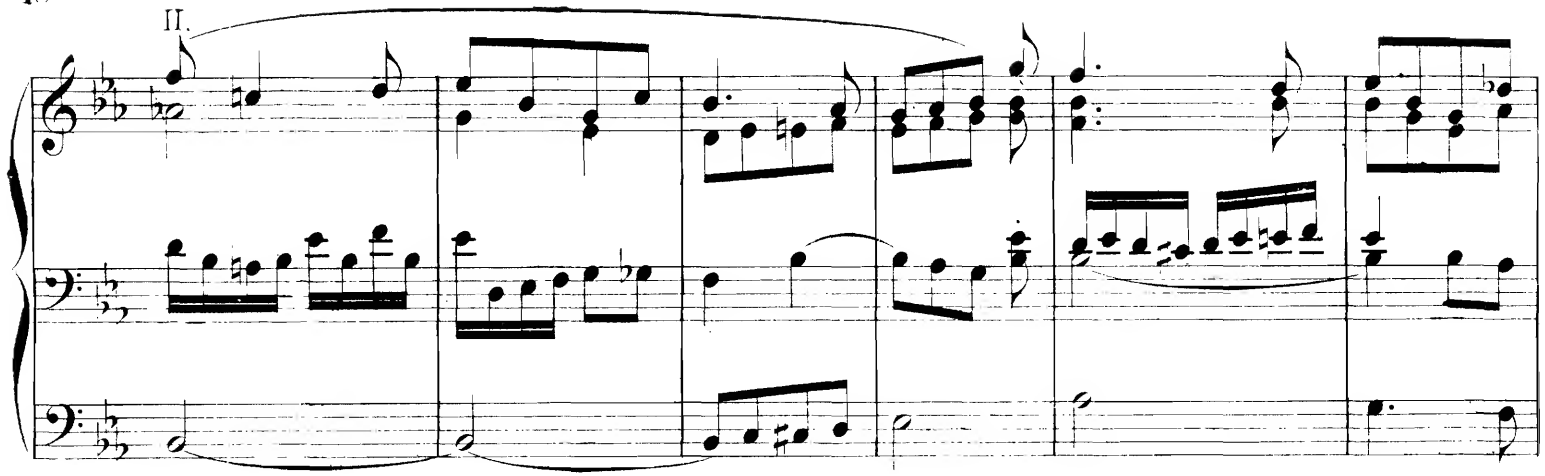
## III.

Allegro.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems, each with three staves (treble, middle, and bass). The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' The first system includes a large slur over the first two staves. The second system features a large slur over the first staff. The third system has a large slur over the first staff. The fourth system has a large slur over the first staff. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and chords, typical of a lively piano piece.



II.



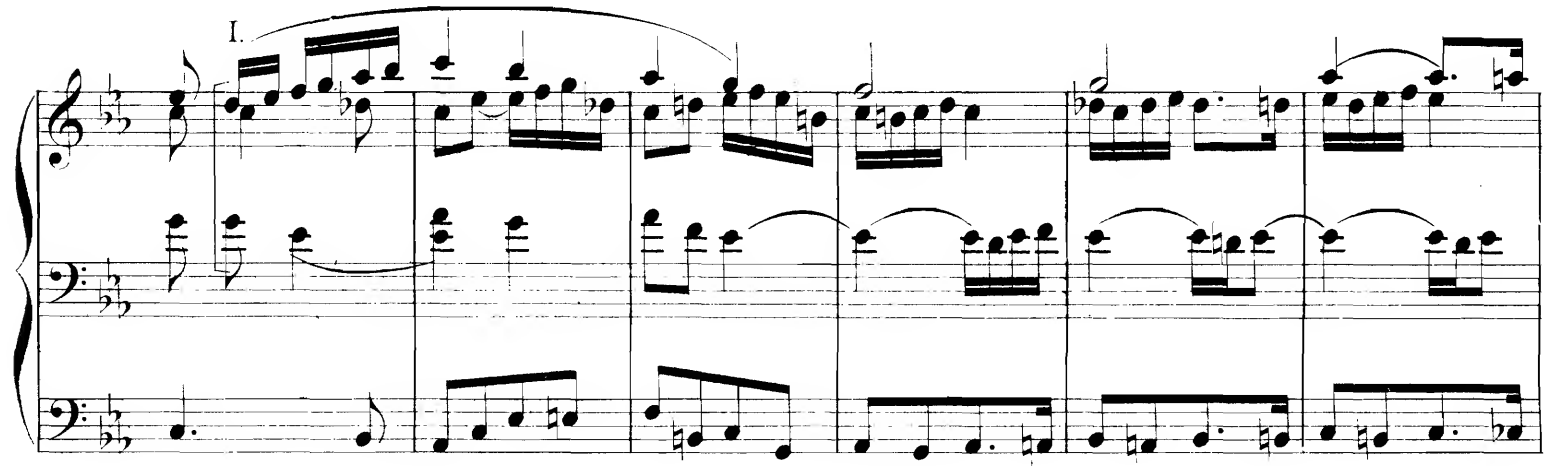
First system of music, measures 1-6. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the basses. A slur covers measures 1-6.

*cresc.*



Second system of music, measures 7-12. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the basses. A slur covers measures 7-12. The word "cresc." is written above the treble staff.

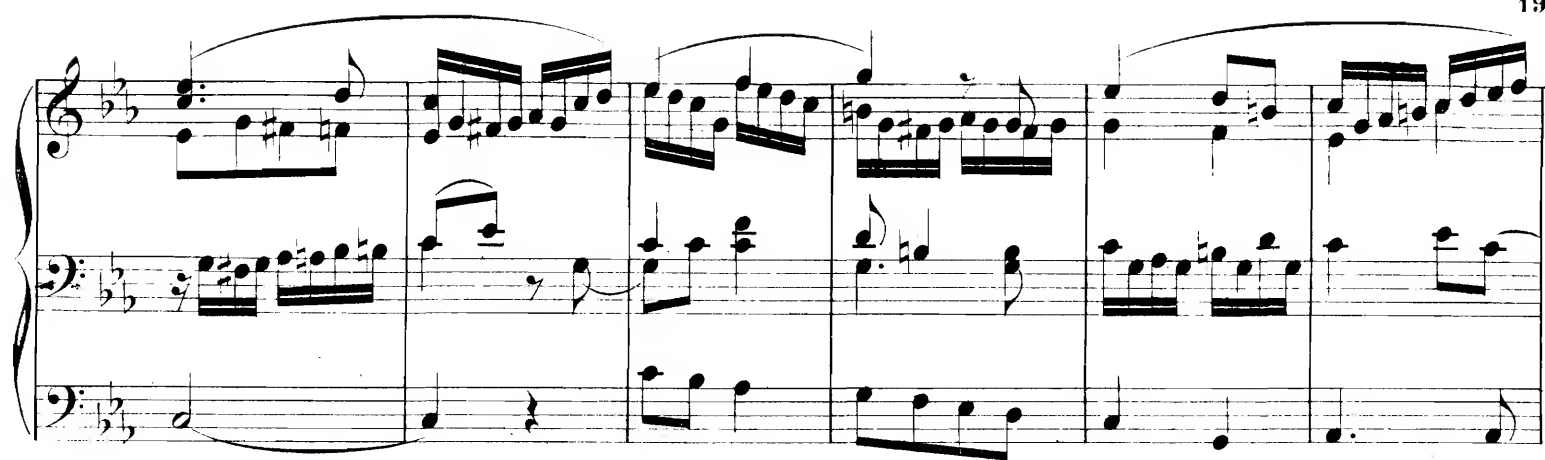
I.



Third system of music, measures 13-18. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the basses. A slur covers measures 13-18. The word "I." is written above the treble staff.



Fourth system of music, measures 19-24. Treble clef, bass clef, and a lower bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music features a melody in the treble and accompaniment in the basses. A slur covers measures 19-24.



*Tranquillo*

*legato*

*p*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*cresc.*

*f*

This page contains five systems of musical notation for piano. Each system consists of three staves: a top treble staff, a middle bass staff, and a bottom bass staff. The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs, indicating a complex and expressive piece. The first system shows a melodic line in the treble and a rhythmic accompaniment in the bass. The second system introduces more complex chordal textures. The third system features a prominent melodic line in the treble with a supporting bass line. The fourth system continues the melodic development in the treble. The fifth system shows a more active bass line with a melodic line in the treble.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems of staves. Each system typically contains a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate bass line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Key features of the notation include:

- First System:** Features a treble staff with a key signature of one flat and a bass staff. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature.
- Second System:** Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the treble staff. The music continues with various note values and rests.
- Third System:** Features a *legato* marking in the bass staff. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature.
- Fourth System:** Includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking in the bass staff. The music continues with various note values and rests.
- Fifth System:** Includes a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the bass staff. The music continues with various note values and rests.



*con fuoco* 23

*acceler.*

*riten.*



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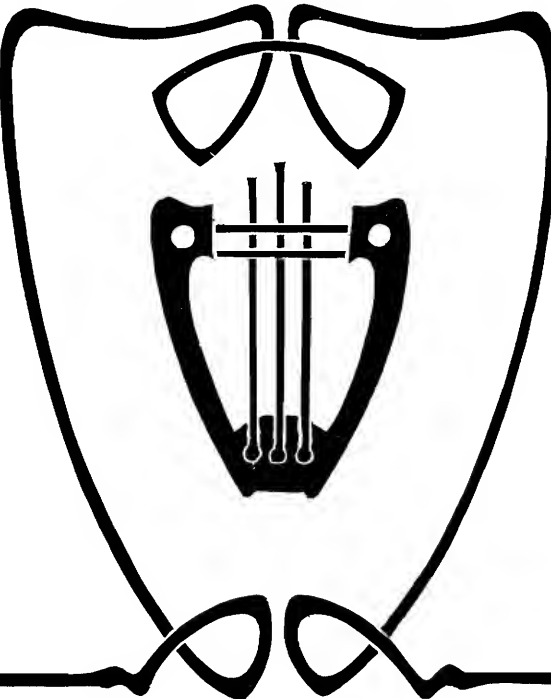
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